

CHANGE REQUEST COVER SHEET

Change Request Number: 11-58

Date Received: 10/31/2011

Title: Elimination of Peak Shaving Agreements

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Policy OR Guidance: Guidance

Section/Text Location Affected: Real Estate Guidance 4.1.6.3

Summary of Change: This revision to AMS guidance eliminates the clause regarding peak shaving agreements in utility contracts and describes regulations limiting peak shaving agreements.

Reason for Change: This change is in response to EPA rules issued in the Federal Register promulgating emission standards and operational requirements for stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) which include FAA engine generators.

Development, Review, and/or Concurrence: AJW and AJV

Target Audience: Contracting personnel and RECOs

Potential Links within FAST for the Change: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/rice/ricepg.html>

Briefing Planned: Yes

ASAG Responsibilities: Review and Comment

Potential Links within FAST for the Change: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/rice/ricepg.html>

Links for New/Modified Forms (or) Documents (LINK 1)

Links for New/Modified Forms (or) Documents (LINK 2)

Links for New/Modified Forms (or) Documents (LINK 3)

SECTIONS EDITED:

Real Estate Guidance :

Section 4.1.6.3 : Energy Cooperative Programs [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

SECTIONS EDITED:

Section 4.1.6.3 : Energy Cooperative Programs

Old Content: Real Estate Guidance :

Section 4.1.6.3 : Energy Cooperative Programs

Some large FAA facilities, such as ARTCCs, may qualify for energy cooperative programs. Under these programs the energy supplier requests that during peak summer demand periods, the FAA utilize its own generators in lieu of power supplied by the utility company. The FAA then receives a rebate for assisting the power company. The RECO/CO should consider entering into these types of arrangements wherever and whenever a facility qualifies for inclusion.

New Content: Real Estate Guidance :

Section 4.1.6.3 : Energy Cooperative Programs

Some large FAA facilities, such as Air Route Traffic Control Centers, may qualify for energy cooperative programs. Under these programs, the energy supplier requests that during peak summer demand periods, the FAA utilize its own generators in lieu of power supplied by the utility company. The FAA then receives a rebate for assisting the power company. Two distinct types of energy cooperative programs exist: peak-shaving agreements, which are financially motivated, and demand response agreements, which serve to avert power interruptions due to extreme demand (e.g., rolling blackouts). Peak-shaving agreements are generally discouraged for FAA contracts. Environmental Protection Agency rules stringently regulate engine generators (E/Gs) that operate under peak-shaving agreements or other non-emergency uses. The Real Estate Contracting Officer/Contracting Officer managing utility contracts must ensure that new or renewed utility contracts do not include provisions for peak-shaving agreements unless specifically reviewed and approved by an FAA environmental professional. Demand response agreements are allowable and do not affect the emergency status of an E/G as long as the hours of operation are limited to no more than 15 hours/year.

Red Line Content: Real Estate Guidance :

Section 4.1.6.3 : Energy Cooperative Programs

Some large FAA facilities, such as ~~ARTCCs~~*Air Route Traffic Control Centers*, may ~~qualify~~ for energy cooperative programs. Under these programs, the energy supplier requests that during peak summer demand periods, the FAA utilize its own generators in lieu of power supplied by the utility company. The FAA then receives a rebate for assisting the power company. *Two distinct types of energy cooperative programs exist: peak-shaving agreements, which are financially motivated, and demand response agreements, which serve to avert power interruptions due to extreme demand (e.g., rolling blackouts). Peak-shaving agreements are generally discouraged for FAA contracts. Environmental Protection Agency rules stringently*

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